

BLAINE AT PORTLAND.

THE MAINE STATESMAN'S FIRST CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

An Audience of Three Thousand People Gather to Hear the Plumed Knight.

Hon. Warner Miller, of New York Congress-man Reed and Others Address the Meeting.

The American Party Convention Splits and the New York and California Delegates Nominate a Ticket.

With James L. Curtis, of New York, and James H. Greer as Standard Bearer—The Other Delegates Declare the Action Unworthy of the American Party.

WEATHER BULLETINS.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The highest temperature was 92°; the lowest 72°; mean 81.5°.

The wind was fresh southerly and the weather warm and clear, with stationary low barometer.

The maximum velocity of wind S W 20 miles per hour at 9:30 a. m.

Mean barometer, 29.79 inches.

Mean humidity 58 per cent.

F. J. JOHNSON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Aug. 15.—The indications for thirty-six hours, commencing Tuesday, August 16, at 7 a. m., are as follows:

For Missouri: Local rains; local storms in the northern portion; cooler weather; near stationary temperature in southern portions; winds generally southerly.

For Kansas: Rain; local storms; cooler variable winds.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15.—A great mass

meeting was held in this city last night

to express welcome to Gen. James G.

Blaine. Three thousand persons were

present. When Mr. Blaine appeared in

the corridor of the building a great shout

went up from the crowd outside and was

re-echoed by the throngs in the hall—men

cheering and the ladies waving their hand-

kerchiefs. As the gentleman ascended the

platform, Gen. Harry B. Clives called

upon to preside. He spoke briefly upon

introducing Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine, in

opening his speech, referred to the Demo-

cratic clamor about "trusts," which he

said were largely private affairs, with

which President Cleveland nor any private

citizen has any right to interfere. He de-

clared that they were a speech of his

protective tariff, declared that "England

is literally plastered all over with, under

her system of free trade, with trusts."

In Maine we are not able to devote

ourselves to the affairs of the national elec-

tion but primarily to the state election,

and I am glad that both parties have

nominated gentlemen of unexceptional

personal character and respectability

standing high in their community, against

whom, personally, nothing can be said.

That applies equally to Mr. Putnam

and Mr. Burleigh, and I am proud and glad

to say so [cheers], for it leaves the contest

where it should be—on principle. Mr.

Putnam, I judge, from a speech of his

which I hold in my hand and which I

read in the Portland Argus of August 9,

is very uneasy in regard to the charges

that have been brought against him con-

cerning the very disadvantageous treaty

he aided in making, giving away, as

as I think, in large degree, the

rights of American fishermen. I have

read his speech with great interest, and

I found it to be mainly in answer to some

criticism that Senator Frye, of this state,

had made on the president, the secretary

of state and the fisheries commission in

connection with the treaty. I have never

yet seen Senator Frye in any contest or

controversy in which was not soundly

and easily able to take care of himself. [Cheers.]

So far as the controversy between himself

and Mr. Putnam is involved, it would be

sheer presumption in me to say anything

in behalf of our distinguished senator.

[Cheers.] I assure you from what I know

of him that he will be heard from in due

season. [Cheers.] But what interested

me most in this speech was Mr. Putnam's

was three or four lines that oc-

curred somewhat parenthetically, about

the middle of his remarks.

"At this point," says the Argus, "Mr.

Putnam discussed the question of the

treaty, showing the practical benefits

which our fishing fleet would derive from

the treaty. But the Argus did not think

it worth while to mention the points of

Mr. Putnam's were [laughter and

applause]. On all the points of criticism

of Mr. Frye's speech Mr. Putnam

was full of answers, and in a breath-

ing speech, or as Artemus Ward used to

say, "At this point, desiring to rest my voice,"

he told us a little story. [Laughter.]

So about the treaty, he said, "I have

half way in his speech he seems to have

needed a little rest and told all these ad-

vantages to the American fishing fleet,

which he did in a most masterly and

regular speech and which the Argus

did not seem to deem worth

while reporting. [Laughter and applause.]

Well, now, if there is anything in this

question at all, if there is anything in the

world about which the American people

are concerned today touching this fish-

ery question, it is the question of the

fleet and that is the very point which the

voters of Maine, before whom Mr. Putnam

appears as a candidate, are desirous to

have him explain. For we have heard, I

mean those opposed to the treaty—that it

is a complete abandonment of the whole

fishing interests of the United States, and

I may myself, following the example of

Senator Frye, at some future period of this

campaign take occasion to show the

grounds of my charge. [Great applause.]

On Monday of last week

as the passengers on the steamer

in which I was crossing the

Atlantic arose from breakfast, there was

suddenly one of the rumors that float

with wonderful swiftness even over the

largest of steamers, that they were in the

midst of a fishing fleet. We had come to

the banks of New Brunswick during the

night and as we rushed toward the

shore we were not a little surprised to

be not a little surprised to find that

at least half of the passengers were very

seriously disturbed with the most un-

pleasant sensations known to human

nature. [Laughter.] But those of us who

could get on deck—and I will honestly

confess that I was not one of the swiftest

myself—beheld in this rough sea the

fishermen in their small boats, their

little dories that were not more

than fifteen feet long, out on

those waves that seemed to those on

the steamer to be rolling half the height

of the waves of the Atlantic, and the

and the splendor of the scene, that

would risk life in a contest with such

angry elements. [Great applause.] I

said to myself, then, and I say to you now,

that in my judgment the United States

would dishonor itself for all time if by

any negotiation or any compromise it

should surrender one jot or one tittle of

these gallant, generous and brave men.

[Great applause.]

Mr. Blaine came Hon. Warner

Miller, of New York. He opened by

saying: "Four years ago, by mistake,

the country lost one of the greatest

statesmen the world has ever known.

[Applause.] During the last four years

they have been watching the doings of the

party in power, and are prepared to call

its acts in question. Mr. Miller then

devoted himself to the tariff question.

The meeting then broke up, and at 7:30

Mr. Blaine started home leaving a large

evening meeting to be addressed by Con-

gressman Reed and others.

CURTIS AND GREER.

The American Party's Nominees for Pres-

ident and Vice-President.

NIGHT SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—This evening

the New York and California and other

delegations which remained in possession

of the hall adopted a plan of representation,

New York to have thirty-eight votes, or

one for every two delegates present, and

the other delegates present one each.

The majority report of the committee on

platform and resolutions was adopted. It

favors the abolition of the naturalization

laws, demands that no criminals,

paupers or insane persons shall be

allowed to immigrate, and that in order

to become an immigrant to the United

States a man must satisfy the consul at

the port from which he wishes to sail that

he does not come under the prohibited

classes, and must pay a per capita tax to

the consul before sailing. It declares in

favor of prohibiting the immigration of

all persons in sympathy with the govern-

ment of the United States; against

alien ownership of land; in favor of free

technical school for American children

and in favor of the expenditure of the

surplus for the building fortifications and

naval vessels.

At 10 o'clock Chairman Wigington an-

nounced that nominations for a candidate

for president of the United States were

in order. Ex-Governor Sharp, in a

brief speech, placed in nomination

James L. Curtis, of New York, and

James H. Greer, of California, nomi-

nated Abraham S. Hewitt, of New York.

His uncompromising references to the British

in the fisheries question, and his refer-

ence to the members of the New York de-

legation, Judge Church, of New York,

placed in nomination James L. Curtis,

of New York. The California delegation

seconded Mr. Hewitt's nomination as did

also the district of Columbia. New York

placed in nomination James L. Curtis.

The result of the first ballot:

Curtis..... 45

Hewitt..... 15

General Curtis declared the nomi-

nation of the convention. On motion of a

delegate from California General Curtis

was elected president of the convention.

Judge James N. Greer was then

unanimously nominated for vice president,

and the convention adjourned until to-

morrow evening, when the delegates

from the various states will meet.

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